



## 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene

### Apollo Scientific

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Part Number: OR8041

Version No: 2.2

Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 06/07/2023

Print Date: 06/07/2023

S.GHS.GB-NIR.EN

## SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

### Product Identifier

|                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Product name                  | 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene     |
| Chemical Name                 | 2-bromo-3-methylthiophene     |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available                 |
| Proper shipping name          | TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. |
| Chemical formula              | C5-H5-Br-S                    |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                 |
| CAS number                    | 14282-76-9*                   |

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

|                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Not Available |
|--------------------------|---------------|

### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |   |  |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Registered company name | Apollo Scientific   | Apollo Scientific Ltd  |
| Address                 | Whitefield Road, Bredbury SK62QR United Kingdom                                     | Whitefield Road, Bredbury Cheshire SK6 2QR United Kingdom (NI)     |
| Telephone               | 01614060505   | +44(0) 161 406 0505  |
| Fax                     | 0161 406 0506   | Not Available  |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/">http://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/</a> | <a href="http://apolloscientific.co.uk">apolloscientific.co.uk</a> |
| Email                   | sales@apolloscientific.co.uk  | sales@apolloscientific.co.uk                                       |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | Not Available |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and | H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H312 - Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H332 - Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, H335 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H315 - Skin |
|--|---|

**2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>amendments</b> <sup>[1]</sup> | Corrosion/Irritation Category 2  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                   | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

**Label elements**

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b> |  |
| <b>Signal word</b>         | <b>Danger</b>   |

**Hazard statement(s)**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>H411</b> | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| <b>H312</b> | Harmful in contact with skin.                    |
| <b>H318</b> | Causes serious eye damage.                       |
| <b>H332</b> | Harmful if inhaled.                              |
| <b>H335</b> | May cause respiratory irritation.                |
| <b>H302</b> | Harmful if swallowed.                            |
| <b>H315</b> | Causes skin irritation.                          |

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P271</b> | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.                                  |
| <b>P280</b> | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| <b>P261</b> | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.  |
| <b>P264</b> | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.                  |
| <b>P270</b> | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.                              |
| <b>P273</b> | Avoid release to the environment.  |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>P305+P351+P338</b> | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| <b>P310</b>           | Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.   |
| <b>P391</b>           | Collect spillage.  |
| <b>P301+P312</b>      | IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.  |
| <b>P302+P352</b>      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.   |
| <b>P304+P340</b>      | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.   |
| <b>P330</b>           | Rinse mouth.   |
| <b>P332+P313</b>      | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.   |
| <b>P362+P364</b>      | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.   |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>P405</b>      | Store locked up.   |
| <b>P403+P233</b> | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P501</b> | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

| CAS No      | %[weight] | Name                             | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments   | SCL / M-Factor |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14282-76-9* | 100       | <u>2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene</u> | Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation | Not Available  |

**2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene**

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments   | SCL / M-Factor |
|--------|-----------|------|---|----------------|
|        |           |      | Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3 , Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; H411, H312, H318, H332, H335, H302, H315 [1] |                |

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

**Mixtures**

See section above for composition of Substances

**SECTION 4 First aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>                                      |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>  |

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

**BASIC TREATMENT**

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

**ADVANCED TREATMENT**

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

## 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

## Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul> |
|----------------------|--|

## Advice for firefighters

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul> |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Combustible.</li> <li>▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>▸ May emit acrid smoke.</li> <li>▸ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br/>May emit poisonous fumes.</p>  |

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## Environmental precautions

See section 12

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▸ Wipe up.</li> <li>▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>   |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▸ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▸ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).</li> <li>▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▸ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</li> <li>▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul> |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>‣ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>‣ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>‣ <b>DO NOT</b> enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>‣ <b>DO NOT</b> allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</li> <li>‣ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>‣ <b>When handling, DO NOT</b> eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>‣ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>‣ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>‣ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>‣ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>‣ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>‣ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> <li>‣ <b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Store in original containers.</li> <li>‣ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>‣ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>‣ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>‣ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>   |

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> <li>‣ Plastic pail.</li> <li>‣ Polyliner drum.</li> <li>‣ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.</li> <li>‣ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> </ul> <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Removable head packaging;</li> <li>‣ Cans with friction closures and</li> <li>‣ low pressure tubes and cartridges</li> </ul> <p>may be used.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>* unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> <li>‣ Store at 2-8°C</li> <li>‣ Light sensitive</li> <li>‣ Store under argon</li> </ul>   |

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|
|------------|--------|--------|--------|

## 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene

| Ingredient                | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient                | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene | Not Available | Not Available |


## Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient                | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene | E                                 | ≤ 0.1 ppm                        |

## Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

| Appropriate engineering controls  | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.</p> <p>An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |
|---|--|----------------------|------------|--|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
|   | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s<br/>(50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s<br/>(500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s<br>(50-100 f/min.) | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s<br>(500-2000 f/min.) | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion |
| Type of Contaminant:  | Air Speed:   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).  | 0.25-0.5 m/s<br>(50-100 f/min.)  |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)  | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).  | 2.5-10 m/s<br>(500-2000 f/min.)  |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |
| Lower end of the range  | Upper end of the range   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture   | 1: Disturbing room air currents  |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.  | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |
| 3: Intermittent, low production.  | 3: High production, heavy use  |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion   | 4: Small hood-local control only   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment   |    |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |
| Eye and face protection   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy</li> </ul>   |                      |            |  |                                 |   |                            |  |                            |  |                                 |                        |                        |   |                                 |  |                                  |                                  |                               |   |

## 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
|                              | document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].   |
| <b>Skin protection</b>       | See Hand protection below   |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>· chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>· glove thickness and</li> <li>· dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>· Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>· Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>· Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.</li> <li>· Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential</li> </ul> <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> |
| <b>Body protection</b>       | See Other protection below  |
| <b>Other protection</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul>   |

## Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Required minimum protection factor | Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume) | Half-face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| up to 10                           | 1000   | A-AUS / Class1       | -                    |
| up to 50                           | 1000   | -                    | A-AUS / Class 1      |
| up to 50                           | 5000   | Airline *            | -                    |
| up to 100                          | 5000   | -                    | A-2                  |
| up to 100                          | 10000  | -                    | A-3                  |

## 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene

100+

Airline\*\*

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |               |  |               |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Not Available |  |               |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid        | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | Not Available |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Available | <b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | 173-176       | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Available |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | Not Available | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Available | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | Not Available |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Available | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                          | Not Available | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not Available |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▸ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7  |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5  |

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information



## 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene

## Information on toxicological effects

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled      | Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.<br>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.  |
| Ingestion    | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.   |
| Skin Contact | Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.<br>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.<br>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.<br>Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Eye          | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).   |
| Chronic      | Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.<br>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.   |

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. |
|---------------------------|---|

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity                    | ✓ | Carcinogenicity          | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion         | ✓ | Reproductivity           | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation     | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure   | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard        | ✗ |

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>Legend:</b> | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data |
|----------------|--|

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

**2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene**

| Ingredient                | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene | HIGH                    | HIGH             |

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Ingredient                | Bioaccumulation       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene | LOW (LogKOW = 3.2505) |

**Mobility in soil**

| Ingredient                | Mobility          |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene | LOW (KOC = 240.2) |



**SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

**Waste treatment methods**

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Reduction</li> <li>▸ Reuse</li> <li>▸ Recycling</li> <li>▸ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▸ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|---|

**SECTION 14 Transport information**

**Labels Required**

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
|                         |  |
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> |  |

**Land transport (ADR-RID)**

|                                   |                               |                |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>UN number or ID number</b>     | 2810                          |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>    | TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b> | Class                         | 6.1            |
|                                   | Subsidiary risk               | Not Applicable |

**2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene**

|                                     |                                |         |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III                            |         |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Environmentally hazardous      |         |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Hazard identification (Kemler) | 60      |
|                                     | Classification code            | T1      |
|                                     | Hazard Label                   | 6.1     |
|                                     | Special provisions             | 274 614 |
|                                     | Limited quantity               | 5 L     |
|                                     | Tunnel Restriction Code        | 2 (E)   |

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

|                                     |   |                |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 2810  |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | Toxic liquid, organic, n.o.s. *                           |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | ICAO/IATA Class   | 6.1            |
|                                     | ICAO / IATA Subrisk                                       | Not Applicable |
|                                     | ERG Code  | 6L             |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III   |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Environmentally hazardous                                 |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions  | A3 A4 A137     |
|                                     | Cargo Only Packing Instructions                           | 663            |
|                                     | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack                             | 220 L          |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions                  | 655            |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack                    | 60 L           |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y642           |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack            | 2 L            |

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

|                                     |                               |                |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 2810                          |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | IMDG Class                    | 6.1            |
|                                     | IMDG Subrisk                  | Not Applicable |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III                           |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Marine Pollutant              |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | EMS Number                    | F-A, S-A       |
|                                     | Special provisions            | 223 274        |
|                                     | Limited Quantities            | 5 L            |

**Inland waterways transport (ADN)**

|                                     |                               |                |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 2810                          |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | 6.1                           | Not Applicable |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III                           |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Environmentally hazardous     |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Classification code           | T1             |
|                                     | Special provisions            | 274; 614; 802  |
|                                     | Limited quantity              | 5 L            |
|                                     | Equipment required            | PP, EP, TOX, A |
|                                     | Fire cones number             | 0              |

## 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name              | Group         |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene | Not Available |

## Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name              | Ship Type     |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene | Not Available |

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

## National Inventory Status

| National Inventory                              | Status  |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | No (2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene)  |
| Canada - DSL                                    | No (2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene)  |
| Canada - NDSL                                   | No (2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene)  |
| China - IECSC                                   | No (2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene)  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                   | Yes   |
| Japan - ENCS                                    | Yes   |
| Korea - KECI                                    | No (2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene)  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                             | No (2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene)  |
| Philippines - PICCS                             | No (2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene)  |
| USA - TSCA                                      | No (2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene)  |
| Taiwan - TCSI                                   | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ                                   | No (2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene)  |
| Vietnam - NCI                                   | No (2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene)  |
| Russia - FBEPH                                  | No (2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene)  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                                  | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

## SECTION 16 Other information

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 06/07/2023 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 07/07/2023 |

## SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated  |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 1.2     | 06/07/2023     | Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, CAS Number, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, First Aid measures - First Aid (inhaled), First Aid measures - First Aid (skin), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Korean MSDS Number, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (eye), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier |

**2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene**

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated   |
|---------|----------------|--|
|         |                | Information, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms |

**Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

ES: Exposure Standard

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

**Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]**

| Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | Classification Procedure |
|---|--------------------------|
| Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H411        | Calculation method       |
| Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, H312                                      | On basis of test data    |
| Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H318                            | Expert judgement         |
| Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, H332                                  | On basis of test data    |

**2-Bromo-3-methylthiophene**

| <b>Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments</b>                       | <b>Classification Procedure</b> |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Specific Target Organ<br>Toxicity - Single Exposure<br>(Respiratory Tract Irritation)<br>Category 3 , H335 | Calculation method              |
| Acute Toxicity (Oral)<br>Category 4, H302  | Expert judgement                |
| Skin Corrosion/Irritation<br>Category 2, H315  | Calculation method              |

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